

Liberty Bonds are the sinews of the war our Republic is making for democracy—Samuel Gompers

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MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918

WEATHER

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light westerly winds.

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TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

German Drive Checked; Aid Reaches Haig; Americans Repulse Hard Blow on New Line

Big Collier Lost 41 Days A Sea Mystery

The Cyclops, With 293 Aboard, Left West Indies Port March 4

Had 57 Passengers; Cargo of Manganese Engine Was Crippled, but Wireless Silence Causes Anxiety

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The big American naval collier Cyclops, carrying fifty-seven passengers, fifteen officers and 221 men in her crew, has been overdue at an Atlantic port since March 13. The Navy Department announced today that she was last reported at a West Indies island on March 4 and that extreme anxiety is entertained as to her safety. The vessel was bringing a cargo of manganese from Brazil. Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk, United States Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, was the only civilian among the passengers on the collier, the others being two naval lieutenants and fifty-five naval enlisted men returning to the United States. The Cyclops was commanded by Lieutenant Commander C. W. Worley, United States Naval Reserve force. There have been no reports of German submarines or raiders in the locality in which the collier was, the department's statement said. The weather had not been stormy and could hardly have given the collier trouble. One Engine Damaged The Cyclops left the West Indies with one of her two engines damaged, but the department said this fact should not have prevented her from communicating by radio, and all efforts to reach her by that means have been unsuccessful. A thorough search of the course which she would have followed in coming to port has been made and continues, it was announced. The fact that the collier had been missing nearly a month became known here Thursday, April 11. The naval censor requested The Associated Press not to publish the fact, on the ground that the ship had not been given up for lost, and that to publish the fact that she was overdue might expose the Cyclops to submarine or other enemy attack while she might be disabled on the high seas. The official announcement by the Navy Department today does not give the ship up for lost, but merely says "the Navy Department feels extremely anxious as to her safety." The statement follows: "The U. S. S. Cyclops, navy collier of 10,000 tons displacement, loaded with a cargo of manganese and with a personnel on board of 15 officers and 221 men of the crew and 57 passengers, is overdue at an Atlantic port since March 13. She last reported at one of the West Indies islands on March 4, and since her departure from that port no trace of her or information concerning her has been obtained. Radio calls to the Cyclops from all possible points have been made and vessels sent to search for her along her probable route and areas in which she might be, with no success. No Word by Radio "No well founded reason can be given to explain the Cyclops being overdue, as no radio communication with or from her has been had since leaving the West Indian port. The weather in the area in which the vessel must have passed has not been bad and could hardly have given the Cyclops trouble. A raider or submarine could be responsible for her loss, there have been no reports that would indicate the presence of either in the locality in which the Cyclops was. "It was known that one of the two engines of the Cyclops was injured and that she was proceeding at a reduced speed with one engine compounded. This fact would have no effect on her ability to communicate by radio, for even if her main engines were totally disabled the ship would still be capable of using her radio plant. "The search for the Cyclops still continues, but the Navy Department feels extremely anxious as to her fate. Names of those aboard the Cyclops will be found on Page 9.



Vice Raiders Stir Broadway For 4 Hours

Police Round Up 1,500 in Thirty Chop Suey Restaurants

One of the most spectacular raids ever made in this city took place yesterday morning, when police under the direction of Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith entered thirty chop suey restaurants in the Tenderloin. The places visited were all in the Fourth Inspection District, which extends from Forty-second Street and Broadway north to 110th Street, from Sixth Avenue and Central Park West to the Hudson River. The raiding party, which included scores of detectives and policemen under Inspector Dominick Henry and Acting Captain Richard McKenna, left their meeting point, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, at 2 o'clock. At the same time, by preconcerted arrangement, two policemen entered the thirty restaurants and announced that every one present would have to remain until the arrival of the District Attorney. At this some of the 1,500 patrons in the various places became indignant and wanted to know by what authority they were being detained, and threatened to sue the policemen. Raids Last Four Hours The first chop suey restaurant at which the police stopped was the Viceroy, 107 West Forty-second Street, and the last was a restaurant kept by Lee Suey, 210 Manhattan Avenue, which is near 110th Street, the tour taking four hours. When Mr. Smith arrived at each place he scrutinized every man and woman and those who could properly identify themselves were allowed to go. Two hundred others, ninety of whom were women, were sent to the West Forty-seventh Street police station, where their names and addresses were taken and they were sent home on the condition that they would never patronize such places again. Among these were found girls ranging in age from sixteen to nineteen years, who were in the places with "undesirable" escorts. Quite a few of the diners who were taken to the station house were from out of town, some of whom on being questioned by the assistant district

\$230,000,000 a Day Needed To Put Loan 'Over the Top'

In their enthusiasm to facilitate the oversubscription of the nation's third call for Liberty dollars the workers for the loan seem too eager for achievement to pause yet to consider what has been done. The record of the first week of the campaign apparently means nothing to them; the prospects for the three weeks of intensive driving, which starts to-day, everything. The success or failure of the campaign lies in the days to come. If, however, the incomplete total for the first six days of \$580,000,000 can be regarded as a guide to what is coming, the third Liberty Loan will be far more triumphant than the second—and that is what every loyal American expects. Must Buy More Freely Viewed from the financial side, the subscription of \$580,000,000 in one week may seem eminently satisfactory. And there is no pessimism shown over the total. But in the next nineteen days the American people will have to pour forth their soldier dollars more freely, or the goal they have set for themselves will not be reached. If the United States were engaged in a mere quest of territory the present rate of subscription might be enough. If the relative importance of the United States in the battle for world civilization were insignificant, \$580,000,000 a week for the rest of the campaign might be considered excellent. But, according to the leading spokesmen of the Allies and the United States, special facts surround this loan. It comes at a time when Germany is making its most tremendous and perhaps last desperate effort to crush the resistance of free nations. It comes at a time when America's allies assert they can hold the lines at the "frontier of freedom" if the United States will send reinforcements in men, money and things to carry on the brunt of the battles that loom ahead. A realization of these critical facts, it is believed, will constitute the motivation which will be necessary for the maximum success of the third Liberty Loan. At the rate of subscriptions throughout the country \$2,400,000,000 would be raised by May 4, when the campaign ends. The minimum quota set by Secretary McAdoo is \$3,000,000,000, and the Treasury Department will accept half of the oversubscriptions. On the amount the nation mobilizes in excess of \$3,000,000,000 the success of the campaign will be judged. In order to meet its official quota the country as a whole must raise \$23,000,000 a day more than it has during the first quarter of the financial test to show to what extent the people endorse the nation's war enterprise. To reach the popular goal of at least \$5,000,000,000 an average of \$200,000,000 daily, which is double the present rate of subscriptions, would have to be raised. And in each of the next nineteen days, which are all that are left for bond buying, an average of some \$230,000,000 daily will have to be pledged to make up for the previous shortage. Ahead of Quota Here New York and the rest of the Second Federal Reserve District are confronted with a somewhat different task than the nation as a whole. The extent to which this district is now running ahead of its minimum quota of \$900,000,000 may be realized by the fact that at present speed the New York Reserve District would turn over \$1,000,000,000 in subscriptions by the end of the "push" for dollars. But the Second Federal Reserve District is bent on reaching the goal of \$1,500,000,000 which it has set for itself. To do so, the district will have to make its daily totals average \$80,000,000, which is \$20,000,000 a day higher than the pace set last week. And for the next nineteen days, to make up for the shortage last week, some \$66,000,000 will have to be offered daily. According to the Liberty Loan Committee, this ambitious undertaking can succeed only through the aid of the country's millions of people. The third Liberty Loan is not a special matter for the Four Hundred, but a vital concern for America's hundred million. U. S. War Aims Indorsed A spiritual inheritance of America's war aims and of the government's call for financial war implements was given yesterday from the pulpits of the churches of the city. The sentiment expressed yesterday morning by the Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was fairly typical. "A terrific battle," the Bishop said, "is going on along the plains of Flanders, and our own American forces are perhaps getting in the very thick of it. We need to stand by them with our sympathies, our prayers, our hope, our love and our money. It is teamwork that we must do. While our boys are in battle we ourselves must help in the conservation of food and in subscriptions to Liberty bonds." Meetings all over the city to-day will urge upon the people the necessity of doing their utmost in bond buying. Special interest is focused on the address by James M. Beck at 3 o'clock this afternoon to mark the formal opening of the campaign of the Stock Exchange Liberty Loan workers. Details of Liberty Loan Campaign on Page 6

Picked Force Cut to Pieces By U. S. Men

Terrific Hand-to-Hand Struggle Takes Place North of St. Mihiel 64 Germans Killed And Prisoners Taken Pershing's Force Shatters Two Enemy Attacks in Apremont Forest

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 14.—Pecoded by an intense bombardment of high explosives and poison gas shells, picked troops from four German companies hurled themselves against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse north of St. Mihiel early this morning, but were completely repulsed after terrific hand-to-hand fighting. The Americans captured some prisoners. The German losses already counted are thirty-four dead and ten wounded, who were in the American trenches, and thirty dead in No Man's Land. Several of the wounded enemy were taken back by their comrades to the German positions. Meet Foe With Bayonets A concentrated artillery fire on the American position in the St. Mihiel sector began Saturday morning. It was resumed with increased vigor just before midnight and continued intermittently until nearly daybreak. The Germans then laid down a barrage and leaped over the parapets and reached the American front-line trenches closely behind the barrage. At this moment the American infantry burst from their shelters, attacking the enemy with grenades and bayonets. The struggle continued back and forth for some time, but over most of the front involved the American troops were completely victorious, as was evident from the heavy toll of enemy dead and wounded. At another point a large enemy force surrounded twenty-five Americans in front of their trenches. The Americans suddenly attacked, and killed several of the Germans, and returned to their trenches uninjured and bringing prisoners. Silence German Guns The American troops northwest of Toul, southwest of St. Mihiel, again were subjected to a violent artillery bombardment Saturday night. The American batteries sent back an equal number of shells. The Germans made no further attempt to penetrate the lines. The French general commanding the troops in a neighboring sector personally congratulated the principal American unit's commander to-day on the excellent offensive qualities and the splendid resistance of the American troops. "With such men the cause of the Allies is sure to triumph," the French general wrote in his report to the French army headquarters. Wounded Men Fight The doctors in the front line dressing stations reported to-day that several Americans who were slightly wounded refused medical treatment until the Germans had been driven back to their trenches. One man with a slight wound in his hand who was ordered to the rear later was found, according to the surgeons, "fighting like a tiger" in the front line. One German Red Cross man captured in an enemy dugout was found to be heavily armed, notwithstanding the fact that he was supposed to be

Foch Gets Title of Commander in Chief Of the Allied Armies in France

PARIS, April 14.—An official note issued to-night says: "The British and French governments have agreed to confer the title of commander in chief of the Allied armies in France on General Foch."

Since General Foch's elevation to chief command of the Allied armies "for the period of the present operations" there has been some doubt as to his exact standing, and the question has been raised as to whether his powers were executive or advisory to Pétain or Haig. The above statement disposes of the matter. General Foch is to be Generalissimo, with all that the title implies.

Crowder Calls 49,843 More For the Army

New York's Share in New Draft Will Be 3,542

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Another draft call, for 49,843 registrants, has been sent to Governors of states by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the War Department announced to-night, and they will be sent to eleven forts and recruiting barracks, probably for training with regular army units there. This call increases to more than 300,000 the number of men ordered to camp since late in March. This is far in excess of the monthly average that would have been mobilized under the original plan to call 800,000 men this year during a nine-month period. Future calls at the same rate would complete the 800,000 programme before midsummer. Under President Wilson's determination to hasten the sending of American troops to France the whole programme of the army is speeding up. Only a week ago General Crowder ordered mobilization of 150,000 men for April 26 and their movement to the National Army cantonments during the five days following. Further announcements are expected to follow the return of Secretary Baker from the battlefronts and conferences with officials of Great Britain, France and Italy. Troops now are moving to Europe at a rapid pace, and this clearing of training camps will permit the calling of men much faster than was contemplated before the German offensive. Although every state and the District of Columbia are called upon to furnish men under General Crowder's latest order, nearly half of the 49,843 men will come from seven states—Illinois will supply by far the largest number, its quota being 8,047. Pennsylvania is next with 3,776. New York third with 3,542. Michigan fourth with 2,593. Missouri fifth with 2,163. Wisconsin sixth with 2,135, and Ohio seventh with 2,060. Nevada has the lowest quota, 49, and Delaware the next lowest, with 87. Wyoming, with 92, is the only other state to furnish less than 100 men. The quotas of the other states and the District of Columbia follow: Alabama, 261; Arizona, 318; Arkansas, 599; California, 1,187; Colorado, 696; Connecticut, 959; District of Columbia, 187; Florida, 251; Georgia, 316; Idaho, 120; Indiana, 842; Iowa, 1,910; Kansas, 1,210; Kentucky, 1,326; Louisiana, 535; Maine, 220; Maryland, 453; Massachusetts, 1,336; Minnesota, 1,255; Mississippi, 520; Montana, 454; Nebraska, 1,037; New Hampshire, 137; New Jersey, 1,033; New Mexico, 274; North Carolina, 481; North Dakota, 581; Oklahoma, 251; Oregon, 251; Rhode Island, 197; South Carolina, 289; South Dakota, 487; Tennessee, 442; Texas, 1,694; Utah, 168; Vermont, 101; Virginia, 756; Washington, 434; West Virginia, 549. The army posts to which the men will go are Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort McDowell, Cal.; Fort Screven, Ga.; Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and Jackson Barracks, Pennsylvania. Americans Capture Two German Fliers Winged in Battles

British Now Holding Firm Along Their Whole Line

Desperate Attacks at Messines Ridge Are Thrown Back With Losses Neuve Eglise Still In British Hands Berlin Statement Admits Reinforcements Have Strengthened Allied Resistance

The German drive from Arras toward the Channel is checked. For the second day in succession General von Quast's and General von Arnim's German armies, despite the most ferocious fighting, have been able to gain scarcely a yard. Field Marshal Haig reports that the British line is holding everywhere. The battle continues violently on the northern flank of the German salient, with the enemy plunging vigorously to complete the turning movement around Messines Ridge, and the British charging again and again in successful counterattacks. The bloodiest fighting has taken place at Neuve Eglise, a little village at the southern end of Messines Ridge. This hamlet has changed hands repeatedly. Yesterday the Germans overran it, as their early report of yesterday discloses. Immediately the British reorganized and returned to the encounter. They are now holding Neuve Eglise. Heavy German assaults further west, both about Merris, in the direction of Bailleul, and near Merville, were met by Haig's men in the same spirit. The enemy was dispersed. On Saturday the Germans also attempted to widen their salient by powerful pressure at the southern hinge of the British line. They stormed at Festubert, but were thrown back so decisively that these assaults were not renewed yesterday. Reinforcements have reached the British and are making their presence felt. Tremendous activity of the Allied fliers over the battlefield has also interfered with the enemy transport, throwing his supply lines into confusion. Berlin continues to report progress, but the German claims are vague. For the first time a defensive note has crept into General Ludendorff's communiqués. Berlin says: "Enemy forces which were pushing forward toward the battlefield sustained heavy losses by our fire." The early German statement of yesterday announced the capture of Merris and Vieux Berquin, but both villages are in the zone from which the British retired two days ago. On the Somme battlefield there were no infantry engagements. General Haig, however, refers to an increasingly heavy bombardment at Albert, which may presage new German convulsions in the south. Northwest of St. Mihiel the American troops have been compelled to withstand a series of persistent assaults, second in intensity only to those delivered by the Germans against the British in Flanders. And the honors at the end rested with the Americans. Germans Are Checked In Arrmentieres Drive For Channel Ports (Tribune Cable Service) LONDON, April 14.—Despite the grave situation on the Arrmentieres front there is a feeling this Sunday night that the enemy's dash for the Channel ports has been definitely checked. His

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